all, remember that it is not a barbarous

own fashion; civilized for that race like the hunchback who was perfect as

hunchback; that it has a civilization that

is superior to ours in some things-in ag-

THE CONQUEST OF CHINA

the gradual amputations that are being

performed, almost with impunity, upon the

decrepit Turkish colossus which have in-

duced the belief in our diplomats, whose ig-

norance is worse than that of the populace,

because it is more masked and is concealed

by legendary, traditional lines, in imitation

and above all according to the prevailing

fashion, that Europe could easily conquer

the Chinese Empire. Evidently the legend

little knowledge of the art of modern war-

fare, and especially from the easily wor

successes obtained by the states in th

war now in progress, that might better be

has outdone the proverbial vandalism

the ancient vandals. But as only too many

of the diplomats are unintelligent they have

not taken into consideration one rather

important point, that if the Chinese show

themselves to be so inferior to us in wa

this does not arise, as it would in Europe

from the fact that they are completely in

culminating phenomenal application. They

are so above all because they are the only

people who deeply despise the arts of war

which fact is greatly to their honor, dem-

is immensely superior to European civil-

forces, of its energies, in this sterile an

CHINESE METHODS.

Moreover, they have not taken into con-

sideration that the Chinese have a differ

ent rather than an inferior type of civiliza

tion. As in medicine they are accustomed

to pay the physician when he keeps them

in health and not when they are ill; as, it

the interests of the public safety, they rec

ompense the prefects when tranquillity

reigns and punish them when disorders

arise, so, also, they have undertaken by

their internal organization to forestall the

majority of the causes which render neces

sary armaments, and, therefore, they have

great reason to make light of them and to

devote themselves very little to them. The

distance to which, up to the present time.

they have lived from all the great armed

powers; the respect which they have man-

aged to inspire in the family towards the

elders; in the elders towards the author

ties and toward the head; the safeguards

which they have introduced into their vast

government against all religious fanaticism

bureaucracy relatively enlightened because

selected by examinations and competitions;

their having contrived to eliminate the

great feudal sores-soldiers, priests and

capitalists-has made of this immense state

the struggle over the ruling of the state

her colonies a mine of wealth, but also

DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.

has conferred a stability little worthy of

laudation in appearance, but extremely

formidable in politics, although the re-

litically compact body in the world.

injurious institution of militarism.

ferior in all the arts of which war is

an uncontested looting, which

has acquired solidity during the recent war,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

L. S. AYRES @ CO. Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

Antique Furniture A Clearing Sale-Prices Halwed



HE fad of the antique is one we serve willingly and well. Old rugs have the rarest sheen and most mellow colorings; old furniture has the rich dark tone of age and the substantial virtue of being hand made. We sell a lot of it. Right now, however, every piece on our third floor is

occupying space that must be given over to incoming draperies for spring. And must is a hard word. You'll buy cheaper than ever before.

	One antique mahogany dresser, that was \$45, is now offered at
	An old mahogany sideboard, six feet long, is reduced from \$65 to
	A small bureau of mahogany, three-quarters of a century old, is marked down
	from \$24 to
	An antique mahogany sideboard, four and a half feet long, drops from \$48
	10
	A cherry writing desk in good condition is reduced from \$43.75 to
	A carved-leg, drop-leaf mahogany table, instead of \$48 is now offered at 28 00
	One Highboy mahogany dresser has likewise dropped in price from \$48 to \$28.00
	One pair of Chippendale dining tables that were \$65 are offered, the pair, at \$35.00
į	Two, century-old mahogany "Grandfather" clocks, good time keepers, are
Ė	reduced in price from \$75 each to

The above have all been refinished and hand polished, and are perfect specimens in every way.

Any Oriental Rug which you may choose, large or small, 20 per cent. from the marked price.

The Challies

Styles

ings and beautiful designs,

New Wools

The First for 1901

culates on just being on time

Mistral canvas is a pretty new weave that

42 inches wide, at, a yard 81.25

81.00, 81.25 and 81.75

Printed Dimities at 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c.

Printed Batistes at 121/ce and 15c.

Printed French Organdies at 29c.

Printed satin striped Dimities at 50c.

German Linens, plain or printed, at 39c.

Embroidered Muslins and Swisses at 25c

Princed Foulardettes at 39c.

Printed satin striped Lace Mulls at 20c

The Show of

A perfect as-

sortment broad-

ened. Perfect-

ing perfection

Wash

comes in sage, gray, tan or navy blue,

before if it is your fancy.

width 42 to 44 inches; prices,

On the Suit Floor Lowered Prices the Rule

That's a lot-more than a midseason's stock sometimes-but! we'll need a lot of them this? Furs, coats, suits, capes and separate skirts are year. Fashion makers are talkalmost without exception sharply reduced in price. ing challie and foulard as never before, and you know the old saying, "Where's there's so much smoke there's sure to be some fire." American silk striped challies, the

Cloth Coats \$20 to \$35 Ones. \$14.75

No reserves: \$14.75 pays for Snow-clad fields and ice-bound any cloth coat in any style that } rivers cannot stop the steady indoes not exceed 28 inches in pouring of spring fabrics here. {length. Longer ones cost but } We believe in keeping ahead of little more, "but that is another & distinguished by points of novel the seasons. The man who calstory." You can't afford to wear a shabby jacket with the best in frequently late. Get what you? the land here for \$14.75. want here when you want it, or

Dress Skirts

All-wool and silk and wool crepes continue in high favor. Among new arrivals? are gray, tan, mode, sage, garnet, cardinalcadet, rose and dark blue; the average

Values up to \$7.50	84	98
The pick of 89 skirts	-	
\$10 short skirts are repriced	86	98
The \$15 ones are yours for	89	98

we might say if such a thing were possible. We couldn't improve this showing of wash fabrics; everything was here a week ago that was really worth while. Still, each day a few new styles not last long. delayed in transport arrive to

broaden its variety. See them?

	A Moire Broadtail Jacket, finished with large revers and collar of blended
ľ	mink, is reduced from \$195 to \$130
	A fancy lined Otter Jacket that was \$150 is now
	A natural Krimmer Coat of beauti- ful curl drops from \$85 to
2	Black Astrakhan Jackets that were re-

BY EUROPE WOULD INVOLVE.

Draperies A Day's Bargains

They are goods of the past season, but then styles of drapery goods change little, and these tiny prices we've affixed for Monday's selling are little more than an apology for not distributing the goods gratis. Read the list and then consider if a visit to this third floor tomorrow will not be worth while.

350 yards in fifty patterns of Cretonne and colored Swiss such as is used for dress boxes, curtains and the like, origi-

nal prices 25c to 35c a yard, now...... Sc Ten designs of figured and embroidered Swiss Muslins that originally sold at 35c to 50e a yard, a trifled soi led now, the price is......12c

A lot of Tapestry in qualities ranging in worth between 75c and \$1.50 a yard, suitable for furniture covering or cur-

500 yards of Silk Fringes, such as are used for drapery finish, original prices from 15c as to the facility of the Chinese conquest to 50c a yard, while it lasts buy it at,

Two hundred pairs of Lace and Muslin Curtains at what we paid for them.

riculture, for example-while in other things now, perhaps, superior, as in indusrade Advantages Are Not What The trial occupations, or may soon become superior and enter into competition, as it is Are Claimed, and Chinese Alliance able to carry the cost of production to so with Japan Might Result. low a level-from fifteen to twenty centesimi-that a workman can be had for 5 francs (\$1) a month; a barber for 25 centes-I know not in what fable I have read imi a day; a spinner for 90 centesimi, and about some fishermen who had disemthat a Chinaman can adapt himself to forbarked upon an unknown island, and had eign lands, to the coarsest food, can live already begun to set up their tents and to on rats and pile together in hovels; that he sow their grain, feeling great pride in their possesses extraordinary manual capacity, unexpected acquisition, when, all at once, which is unattainable by the European. they found themselves hurled into the The reflex action is injurious to some inwater-they and their implements-so that dustries, such as silks and ceramics, and the greater part of them were drowned. this will become ruinous in many others. They had set foot upon a huge, slumbering God forbid that whole populations should whale, which had subsequently waked up follow in the wake of these columns of when the first incursions had been made on his body by the newly-arrived occupened with the Germanic tribes in the Middle Ages. It is well enough to assert that This is a fable, but I fear it may be we shall always be superior, and it will be come history when it is applied to the true in war, but when an invasion of grasspowers as to the occupation of China; the hoppers, ants or rats makes its appearance, easy conquests of some half-barbaric recan even the strongest man defend himself gions of the far East, of Madagascar, and

by the enormous masses of invaders. A PERTINENT QUESTION. Moreover, the question arises what are the interests of the European States in China? They certainly do not consist in having lands for colonization, because there is not an inch of ground there which is not already cultivated even to excess. Neither can an immediate increase in the exportation of goods be hoped for. The wants of the Chinese are of the most restricted description, and, in the second place, the women are almost slaves, and as that slavery forms the corner-stone of Chines society it cannot be altered. The Chines have clothing, houses, amusements which are not subject to fashion. During th whole of the year 1898 merchandise to th amount of 411,000,000 francs only could b imported into the country, the greater part consisting of cotton, opium, rice and petroleum (and opium is not an European product), with barely 21,000,000 worth of textile fabrics and 11,000,000 worth machinery. And what need is there for augmenting the ports in order to sell these goods? Germany increased her imports out augmenting her ports, and England with an augmentation of ports is at discount and worse still for export onstrating a breadth of civilization which

If the whole of China belonged to Europeans the Chinese would not sell their merchandise more cheaply. But it is said that with conquest and railroads new needs would arise; but if the Chinese who have been long years in America have undergone no change how would they change at home? Moreover, in order to acquire new products one must have the wherewithal to pay for them, and where are these new resources to be found? It is asserted that importations have increased to a noteworthy extent during the last few years, but the depreciation in the value of the tael is lost sight of, and when we make the calculation we see that from 1873 to \$21,000,000. The most easy and dangerous probability is that with railways and the importer. The Kolnische Zeitung, like ly. Wolf went at once to his chief and told many other German publications, continues to talk of the great advantages and of his fears. 'Find out what it is they which Germany will acquire with occu- have up their sleeves,' said Mr. Porter. Acpation, and demands a further increase cordingly. Wolf proceded to ingratiate himof the navy; but with what object if all self with a certain follower of Landers that access will remain free to all coun- stated plainly Wolf soon had his man in a feudalism, or clergy or of plutocracy, but tries? Why this desire to go hunting in under the yoke of Europe. By attempting to exaggerate their oppression the of four hundred million inhabitants not Europeans will exasperate this people, will spur them on to more dangerous, because

only the greatest, but almost the most pobetter prepared, uprisings. Let us compare It with Austria, where A GREATER PERIL. four or five nationalities are striving And still a greater peril lies in this, that against each other, and which has, moreseeing themselves incompletely rescued over, in prospect the struggle between from the Manchu government, they will classes, the religious struggle, and lastly throw themselves into the arms of Japan. and then it will not only become necessary Let us compare it with England, which to treat with an immense, well-organized has at her very center a social and repower, but with one which will wish to ligious struggle with Ireland, and which seize in its turn all the foreign markets cannot maintain her colonial rule otherwhich are dependent upon Europe. Only wise than by conferring a liberty so great a few years separate the Prussia of Jena as to constitute almost a practical separafron that of 1811, and, by a greater irony, tion, and which possesses in India and in China will be indebted for her transformation to her most implacable enemies. The mine of economical rivalry which menaces military reorganization which comes from the vitality of the center, and thus a great Europe is beginning to make its way into portion of English agrarian cultivation has China. China has imported 900,000 rifles of been, perforce, abandoned in the face of the most perfect European type. If China colonial competition, and even industrial be occupied, not less than 100,000,000 francs enterprises are beginning to find powerful will be required for every fort that is conrivals in the cottons and silks of India and structed there, and 10,000,000 a year for its maintenance if the climatic conditions permit of its being done at all; and this In China, on the contrary, there is an year we have seen the tremendous diffiarrest of development; there are fewer culty which has been experienced in a still needs, but there are also fewer inequalities greater degree during the cold season with and fewer forms of rivalry. The same tenan army much smaller than the one asdency which has eternally inclined the past to consider nothing beautiful but antiquity.

sumed, and a much greater fixed sum for In any case the definite conquest by means of an army of occupation maintained tile population, an inimical climate, would involve perils infinitely great in comparison with the interests of the few thousands of Europeans whom it is a question of protecting, not to reckon in the fact that if China really does become Europeanized, as is the most ardent expansionist's desire, we shall completely arm against us an enemy who, up to the present time, civilized after his own fashion and far less to be feared. Hence North America is acting wisely in not allowing herself to be dragged into Europe's stupid current conquest, for Europe will end by bitterly repenting of her apparently too easy vic-CESARE LOMBROSO.

Professor in the University of Turin

Opinion of President of Great North-

. J. Hill, in World's Work. The forces likely to determine in future in the United States are the need for betjuirements of particular sections. That the building of great trunk lines has come to an end is shown. I think, by the fact that during the past dozen years there reason for existence, and, as the existing lines between the West and the East are prepared to transport twice or thrice the tonnage now offering, or likely to offer

capital, in strange laws. We must, first of The competition of older rivals and the der the stocks and bonds of the newcomcountry, but a civilized country, after its ers practically worthless, and investors have learned caution from the disasters of lets, and there is bound to be a small but ture. Indeed, in most of the States of the East and Middle West, the existing mileage supplies all the facilities wanted. In new mileage can be built with the assurance of profit, and this fact will exert a salutary influence in checking doubtful very excellent rule that where a line is should not be undertaken. Capital seeking investment will be mainly directed in future to the development of urban and nterurban electric railroads, a department of transportation which is still in its

emigrants and industrial laborers, as nap- HOW HE ONCE OUTMANEUVERED FRANKLIN LANDERS.

The Latter Thought He Had Mr. Porter, but He Counted Without with cannons? In the end he is conquered His Host.

> "Albert G. Porter was perhaps as bright mind and as shrewd a politician as the State of Indiana ever boasted." said Robert A. Brown, clerk of the Supreme Court, "and withal he was a polished, courtly gentleman. He was a wonderful mixer with the so-called common people, and had a smile that undoubtedly made him Governor of Indiana, and yet I will venture to of kid gloves as General Harrison ever owned, despite the fact that by some the latter has been called the 'kid glove' politician. I call to mind an incident that showed Governor Porter's marvelous alerturning seeming defeat into overwhelming

"In the campaign of 1880," continued Mr. Brown, "when Garfield was running for President, Mr. Porter was the Republican candidate for Governor, and his Democratic opponent was Franklin Landers. The joint debate was more in vogue in those days than now, and Landers thought he was pretty good debater, so he challenged Mr. Porter to a joint debate. The event was not scheduled to take place in any one town or city, but the debaters moved about from place to place, giving them an opportunity to be heard by different crowds. After one of the debates had been held in Richmond the entire party was coming over to Indianapolis, from which place they intended to go to Frankfort the following day and engage in another battle of wits and argument.

CAUSED ALARM. a method that had better be guessed than and the latter, after listening to what Wolf had to say, remarked quietly, but sententiously, 'Let me think over that for a

"Well, the debate opened at Frankfort the next night, and Landers wore an air of extraordinary confidence. I must add that was the practice for debaters in those days to take turn about in opening an evening's argument. On this occasion it happened to be Porter's turn to set the ball to rolling. In his graceful, plausible, winning style of speech, he began the discussion something after this fashion: 'Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: I desire to appeal to the Democrats who may be before me tonight not to continue to vote the ticket simply because their fathers before them voted the Democratic ticket. Your action should be controlled by your judgment rather than by blind adherence to precedent. It is not always consistent to do the same thing to-day that we did yesterday. We are all prone to make mistakes. If our actions to-morrow should be controlled by those of to-day, we would continue repeating our mistakes of the past and soon our progress and development would cease. I desire to give you an excellent illustration of how men make mistakes and afterwards profit by such erros. When I was mere beardless stripling, my stituents did me the horor to send me to Congress. At that time I was imbued with the old Democratic idea that slavery was right. Of course, we have now all of us got away from that folly. We are now all patriots. But, just to show you how far wrong a young man, or an old man either, for that matter, may go, I will tell you frankly that I made speeches in Congress, opposing the abolition of slavery. Think of it! I was convinced that it was a fixed trying to overthrow it. Now, in order to let you see exactly how inconsistent I myself have been, I want to beg your indulgence while I read you extracts from some of the speeches I made in those days, which I now, of course, realize were erroneous to

"As he said this Mr. Porter reached ou his hand to Ed Wolf, who gave him a copy of the Congressional Record containing the speeches to which he referred. And Porter actually read copious extracts from these fiery adresses in favor of slavery. You feeted by this tremendous coup, and you what the Democratic candidate was doing y removed three or four sheets, replacing the remainder where he got it. The flant movement which Landers was contemplated was a suddenly spring those pro-

SHIDELER OF STATE PRISON.

A Great Problem Is Proper Encouragement to Convicts Who Are Released.

"How does a life prisoner look upon himself and his situation? Does he lose hope and does a cloud of despair settle down upon him?" These questions were asked of Warden George A. H. Shideler, of the State Prison, as he was seated in the lobby of the Denison Hotel recently.

"It is very seldom that a life man loses all hope," said the warden. "As a rule he keeps his spirits up by the vague hope that somehow, some time-he does not know how or when-he will be pardoned, paroled or escape in some manner. Why, statistics furnish little reason for a life prisoner to lose all hope. Do you know that the average time served by prisoners who have received life sentences is only a little over fifteen years? Relief comes in one of three ways-pardon, parole of

"I have one man up at the State Prison, though, that has abandoned hope of getting out by fair means," continued the warden, "and a little talk I had with him not long ago serves to illustrate how the warden of a prison must be always on the alert and have a reply ready for the convicts. You see, we have some pretty shrewd, intelligent fellows in our institution. I will not give you this man's name, for obvious rea-He said: 'Warden, there is no to expect to get out of this place by fair means. No Governor would ever pardon or parole me. But I say to you frankly, warden, that some day I am going out of this place, and don't be in my way."

"As the fellow said this he had a steely glitter in his eye that was not good to look at, but his voice was perfectly celm and

"'I haven't the slightest doubt that you will go out of here whenever you make the start,' I answered, 'but you will go out feet first through the north gate.' The north gate of the prison is the one through which the dead are carried. I could see by the man's expression that he was doing some serious thinking. A warden has got to deal directly with prisoners. There RELEASED CONVICTS

"The fellows for whom I feel the greatest sympathy are those who have just been released from prison," said the warden, "A convict's first few hours after he has passed beyond the prison gates are terrible "E. H., or Ed Wolf, of Rushville, was ones to him, and they are decisive. It is pretty close to Porter at that time, and he all very well to put into his hands the ten if not of positive delight, that rested on the | The paroled prisoner is given a new suit faces of Mr. Landers and his friends. He of clothes, \$10 in money an overcoat, if it work pretty soon, or he will be forced into

"I have thought of a plan by which phil-

anthropists in towns and cities might acostentation to be effective. My idea is for of philanthropy-to unite in a sort of association the object of which shall be to reclaim men from the prisons by providing they are most needed, which is within twenty-four hours after they are released Suppose, for instance, such associations or the large cities of this State. Well, on month, I would send copies of such list to the various associations. Pretty soon from some one or more of the towns I would receive messages like this: 'Have a place as hostler for Jim Thomas at \$15 a month; 'Can secure place for John Hedges as driver of delivery wagon at \$12 a month." and so on. I would send the men to these towns in which they had positions offered them, and thus they would be given a chance to start life right."

A JUST TERMINATION. "But suppose the men showed themselver unworthy of the kindness bestowed on

them?" Mr. Shideler was asked. "Then I would say that the return of such a man to prison would be less of a misfortune than a just termination of the career of a man who would nog improve opportunities of reformation offered him." the warden replied. "I know from observation how easy it is for people to say to an unfortunate, 'I will try to help you,' and when he is sent from prison, but what he does need is a chance to earn the living suggestion from a scientific standpoint, for I do not believe the prison problem can be solved scientifically, but rather by individual treatment. I merely say that it is my opinion that an immense amount of good might be accomplished by such associations as I have mentioned, which would make the obtaining of positions by paroled or pardoned prisoners practical and possible. Society has, I am well aware, been educated to a certain extent to help the prisoners rather than to think that because a man has once been in prison he is for-

ever lost, still it is a fact that a ployment that shall be approximate to his ability and liking. Many men, even on parole, accept places at small wages when their abilities far exceed the requirement of the position they occupy and the wages paid. As to the manner in which such a ducted or its feasibility, I am not prepared to state, but merely leave it to the mature ested in the subject of crime and in the criminal himself to evolve a practical plan ong these lines. I am quite sure that it will not be a waste of any man's time to

One Hundred and Four New French Challies, a wilderness of rare color 59c and 50c

January has no rival as the bargain month of the year. Nineteenth century garments-even if that era of the past is but twenty days away-must make their exit. Money-saving time is now. Haven't you a winter want that will dovetail into some one of these offerings?

Tailored Suits

The Finest at \$25

They were \$35, \$40, \$45 and

\$50, and not too dear at those

prices. Made of handsome

cloths, many silk lined and all

beauty or exclusiveness, they

are worthy of any one's ward-

Come early for the pick of style and size.

Velour Coats

Imported Garments at Half

and Less

maining now and prices drop

One Velvet Velour Blouse Coat, with folded

satin belt band, large flare collar and long

rolling revers of dark Eastern mink, a

beautiful garment well worth its original

price of \$100; now offered at \$50.00

med with gold braid and edged with

\$95; half now...... \$47.50

A novelty Velour Coat, embroidered in

light blue chenille, ornamented with cut

jet, and edged with finest Persian lamb;

is reduced from \$125 to..... \$39.00

A Velour Jacket, elegant in every detail

and trimmed in chinchilla fur, which

alone could not be replaced under \$85; is

reduced from \$125 to 862.50

Five others, variously braided and jetted,

and which sold at from \$27.50 to

A Velour Jacket, prettily jetted and trim-

another notch.

Hardly a dozen of them re-

Almost any color and nearly anybody's size, but the best go first.

All dress skirts of silk taffeta (and there are some excellent designs and qualities) are offered at a uniform reduction of 25 per cent. from marked price.

Shopping or Rainy-Day Skirts have been divided into four lots at the four following prices:

Values up to \$7.50	8
The pick of 89 skirts	8
\$10 short skirts are repriced	8
The \$15 ones are yours for	8

Fur Jackets

Curious! When you need them most we want them least. If you are to have a fur coat this winter you must speak soon. These coats at these prices can-

A Persian Lamb Jacket, trimmed with large

revers and collar of real Chinchilla, fancy lined, drops from \$250 to \$175

Plush Capes Near to Half Price

One of the best utility garments. A wide choice still rema ns and former prices are to the new as

\$20.00 Plush Capes now.812.75 \$19.75 assortment drops to \$11.50 \$15.00 and \$17.50 ones are now.... \$9.00 \$13.50 Capes will cost you...... \$7.50

Sole Agents L. S. AYRES & CO. "Her Mojes-Patterns to be L. S. AYRES & CO. ty's" Corset

New Houses and Buildings Equipped



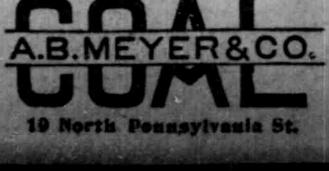
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modern sanitary plumb-ing; open work throughout, material of the best, workmanship unexcepdonable. Old houses re fitted, defects remedied, all modern conveniences give you the best satisfaction, and will not bankrupt you in the pro-

C. ANESHAENSEL & CO.

29-33 East Ohio Street BIRDS! BIRDS!





Rainy Day Skirts, Skirts, Walking Skirts, Etc. House We can now make promptly any of these Skirts in our usual perfect style.

Geo. Merritt & Co. Mail Order Department:

811 West Washington Street. Balke & Krauss Co.

Prompt and modern delivery. Corner market and Missouri Sta Both 'phones, 1081.

JOHN VAN RANGES. RELIABLE STEEL RANGES. VAN COFFEE URNS. HOTEL SUPPLIES. INDIANAPOLIS HARDWARE CO., 35 South Meridian Street.

A large variety of new goods to select Suits and Overcoats O Nicol Fit, Style and Quality

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FROM 133 E. COURT ST. To Bowen-Merrill Building Office Entrance 9-11 W. Wash. St.—Mechan ical Dep't, 12 W. Pearl st.—Bo th 'Phones 171

TAILOR us. But it is always said it is not

formers, with the Emperor himself at their head, were subdued with a very slight struggle, or, rather, almost without a struggle. All this forms an enormous force. It will be easy to plant, in glorious wise the standards of conquest, but afterwards will happen pretty much the same as happened with the tents pitched on the whale by the legendary fishermen whom I have mentioned; by dint of blows and counter blows the whale will be aroused and will toss into the air the tent, the implements and the fishermen.

few regiments a part of a country so vast order to retain possession of it in perpetuity. It is stupid to believe that we are dealing with a barbarous race like the red skins, the Kaffirs or the Dervishes, who can be put to flight with a few guns. Thousands of persons will be slain by the volleys, as is often done now, thus renewing the mis takes of Cortez and Pizarro; but it is no possible to change the brains of those persons who do not wish to adapt themselves to European civilization, and the oppres which, by force of numbers and of the fanaticism which alone survives all other things in that country—the fanaticism of profit to its projectors has no legitimate the state-they will eventually triumph over

It is stupid to believe that it suffices to

occupy temporarily with a few ships and a

FUTURE BAILWAY TENDENCIES.

alone in war that they are inferior to us, but also is printing, in writing, in sechnical conditions, in the distribution of

the last degree. READ FORMER SPEECHES.

when he rapidly turned over the pages of ducted or its feasibility, tive a voluminous manuscript which he took to state, but merely least from an inside pocket and rather impatient thought and careful st